

USAID/REDSO-ESA
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Famine threatens an estimated 28 million people in the southern and in the Horn of Africa regions of Africa. Regional conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, repeated violent confrontations between rival groups in Somalia, civil war in Sudan and armed insurgencies in Burundi and Uganda are examples of destabilizing conflicts in the region which spill over national borders. In addition, cross-border conflicts, often with roots in historical ethnic rivalries, are aggravated by drought, deteriorating resources and an influx of weapons. Over the past year, however, there have been promising developments in easing conflict. Peace talks on the Sudan and Somalia civil wars are in progress and have potential for success. Some external forces have been withdrawn from the Democratic Republic of Congo, as peacekeeping troops increase to monitor the ceasefire. One of the two rebel holdout factions in Burundi signed a ceasefire agreement with the government. But weak and deteriorating transport and communications infrastructure and policy and bureaucratic barriers hamper interregional trade. Severe and growing health problems with malaria, HIV/AIDS, and continued high levels of maternal and child mortality have a debilitating impact on economic growth and are compounded by lack of adequate infrastructure, systems and resources. Weak leadership, pervasive corruption, and governing structures focused primarily on retaining power rather than on the social and economic problems, beset the countries of the region. Most countries in the region are among the poorest and least developed in the world and growth rates range from negative to modest.

The REDSO/ESA mission, co-located with USAID/Kenya in Nairobi, has three mandates. It carries out a regional program to enhance east and southern Africa institutional capacity to achieve food security, better contain and prevent conflict, and improve health systems. Its second mandate is to provide technical and support services to 23 other USAID bilateral and Non-Presence Country (NPC) programs in east and southern Africa. Its third mandate is management responsibility for the sizeable and growing NPC programs in Sudan, Somalia, and Burundi (and soon a new program in Djibouti.) The mission has included an annex to the REDSO Annual Report to fully report on REDSO service provision. Each of the NPC programs are discussed in separate Annual Report submissions.

U.S. Interests and Goals: The REDSO/ESA regional program fully supports U.S. national interests in the region. It seeks to develop African solutions to problems which transcend national borders. Reducing poverty, conflict and despair will lessen the likelihood of the region serving as a breeding ground for recruits into terrorist activities. Improved regional stability and economic growth will facilitate progress in the global war on terrorism. Economic cooperation and the opening of markets will promote growth and increased opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, in addition to lessening dependence on international humanitarian assistance. Reducing the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and improving health in the region will diminish the risk of further economic disruption, political disintegration, impoverishment and conflict. The program is congruent with and supportive of Presidential and Agency initiatives in trade, agriculture, and HIV/AIDS, and has an emerging role in initiatives to extend basic education and curb corruption.

Beneficiaries: The REDSO program has direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct ones include African partner organizations and their networks. These include key regional inter-governmental organizations, such as the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), including its affiliated Climate prediction and Application Center, the East African Community (EAC), the African Union/International Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR), and the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS). REDSO also works with regional NGOs, such as the Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS), the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the Africa Peace Forum (APFO), the Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), and entities such as the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), which is based in Makerere University in Uganda. Networks include regional, national and local organizations, and may include individuals who often are members of professional associations.

Indirect beneficiaries include the hundreds of thousands of small farmers who have benefited from the outputs of research and dissemination of new agriculture technologies. For conflict-reduction activities, they include people caught up in ongoing conflicts, such as those living in border pastoral areas, those affected by past genocide campaigns, and refugees fleeing the outbreak of heightened conflict in areas such as northern Uganda. The major beneficiaries of improved health systems are women and children, the most vulnerable to growing HIV/AIDS prevalence, increasing disease and complex emergencies.

Donor Relations: The European Union and the United States are the first and second largest donors supporting direct assistance to regional institutions such as IGAD and COMESA. Other important donors supporting regional activities in food security and health include the World Bank, Canada, the African Development Bank and Great Britain. Germany is a key partner in conflict prevention. USAID closely cooperates with United Nations agencies -- such as the World Health Organization -- in maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and with the World Food Program in food assistance.

Challenges: Various challenges affect the REDSO program. The most important African partner organizations such as COMESA, IGAD and CRHCS, represent numerous national entities, requiring intense and often lengthy consultation in decision-making. Conflicts and rivalries impede consensus building and information flows between governmental bodies. Suspicion is strong between governments and civil society organizations. Infrastructure weaknesses, including telecommunications, present challenges to information flow and better communications among organizations and individuals within the region.

African partners in the region are relatively new organizations, and their ability to plan and implement programs, manage funds or deliver services is slow. In response, REDSO is working toward strengthening institutional capacity through technical assistance and training. The mission is also increasing its efforts to engage other USAID missions in the region on regional issues, programs and relationships with partners to maximize program focus on performance and results achievement.

Carrying out a tripartite mandate presents a unique challenge for REDSO. Increasing management responsibilities to develop and oversee growing non-presence country programs, particularly Sudan, Burundi and now Djibouti, require more mission management attention and technical support from REDSO, and make it all the more imperative for Agency decisions on staff and management structures. Service requests from client missions must be met. REDSO is exploring ways to enhance service delivery through greater use of information technologies. It has also increased staff in procurement, environmental analysis, food aid management, and HIV/AIDS in the past year and plans to add staff in new technical areas such as basic education and anti-corruption to support new regional initiatives. However, security concerns in Kenya makes assignment of new staff in Nairobi problematic.

Key Achievements: FY 2002 was the second year of implementation under the REDSO FY 2001 - 2005 strategy. Targets and baselines for indicators were established, providing a stronger base to assess results. Progress was made under each of the program's three strategic objectives to achieve regional food security, manage conflict, and improve health systems. Networks expanded, information was disseminated and "best practices" were adopted. Increased awareness of policy issues at a regional level led to country-level policy change.

1. **Food Security:** Important steps were taken to harmonize trade policies in the region. Measures to adopt or enforce policies affecting elimination of non-trade barriers, customs transit, axle-load harmonization, seed trade, and telecommunications were adopted by COMESA and/or its members states. COMESA heads of state agreed to adopt a gender policy, promoting gender considerations in the economic policies of member states. Commodity networks made strides in disseminating new technologies to increase productivity -- particularly for small farmers. Two key partners, ASARECA and COMESA, agreed to collaborate in seed trade harmonization, regional market information systems, and biotechnology/biosafety. Regional institutions are increasingly using organizational development tools and products.

2. Conflict Prevention: IGAD-sponsored peace talks, supported by REDSO, continue for Sudan and Somalia. Resources have been increasingly realigned to focus on the three cross-border areas key to conflict prevention in the region. IGAD and COMESA took steps to work more closely with civil society organizations to address conflict. Conflict management is now being incorporated into food security programs of three important regional partners. A Conflict Vulnerability Assessment has been completed for a critical cross border zone -- Ethiopia, Burundi and Rwanda. To extend networks vital to distribution of information on potential and real conflicts, the mission is working with key NGOs to extend Internet capabilities and Web hosting capacity.

3. Health: Organizational development activities strengthened leadership and visibility of institutional partners. Strategic planning was used to make sure programs respond to regional needs and priorities. Training and networking activities contributed to adoption of "best practices" at country level. Key policy issues brought to the limelight in regional meetings influenced country-level policy dialogue.

Gender: Some success was reported in gender mainstreaming. COMESA adopted a new gender policy, and ASARECA is incorporating gender concerns in agriculture research. A new association for women in agribusiness was created to strengthen ties and information flow among female entrepreneurs in the region. REDSO made concerted efforts to incorporate consideration of gender concerns in the design of new activities.

Trade Capacity: Building trade capacity is an important element of the REDSO regional program. We work with regional partners such as COMESA and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that market information and investment opportunities are broadly disseminated. The rapid creation of new AGOA desks for COMESA and the launching of the Regional Trade Hub in Nairobi in FY 2002 are significant achievements.

Environmental Compliance: Plan for new or amended Initial Environmental Examinations or Environmental Assessment actions for coming year: New IEEs for the three REDSO strategic objectives will be submitted within the first quarter of FY 2003 or shortly thereafter. Draft SO-level IEEs for all three cover the new obligation actions under the current strategic objective structure, incorporating those of earlier SOs which are terminating (see 2002 Annual Report). REDSO's portfolio is largely in the arena of capacity building and policy change, with few implications for direct environmental impact. Our goal, however, is to encourage SO Teams and partners to mainstream environmental consciousness. For example, we intend to incorporate Quality Environmental Management Standards (QEMS) as appropriate into umbrella programs such as the Regional Agribusiness Trade Expansion Support (RATES) project, as specified in the draft SO 5 IEE.

Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs: Mission umbrella activities comply with their corresponding approved IEEs (17 IEEs/Categorical Exclusions have covered the REDSO portfolio, of which 10 are still in force), or are being addressed in draft IEEs soon to be submitted. REDSO assumes responsibility for introducing appropriate environmental review and decision-making capacity to the partners implementing USAID-assisted activities. We emphasize planning, monitoring and mitigation by our partners. Sub-grantee partners will be assisted in designing activities that take into account potential environmental impacts and their mitigation, including prevention and avoidance. Subgrantees have also implemented activities with environmental monitoring systems in place. Partners have been or will be introduced into environmentally sound design and implementation through the Africa Bureau and REDSO Environmental Capacity Building course (ENCAP). In April 2002, one ENCAP course was organized for a regional partner team made up of Partners Collaborating Together (PACT) and a regional NGO, Mwengo, and 15 regional NGO sub-grantees.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

623-001 Effective Program and Technical Support to ESA Missions

Discussion:

623-002 Increased Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-makers in the Region

Discussion:

623-003 Establish a strong basis for implementation of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

Discussion:

623-005 Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security

- IR 5.1 Regional Organizations Strengthened
 - IR 5.1.1 Improved Governance
 - IR 5.1.2 Improved Operations and Management Systems
 - IR 5.1.3 Improved Human Resources
 - IR 5.1.4 Improved Financial Resources Management
 - IR 5.1.5 Improved Service Delivery
 - IR 5.1.6 Improved External Relations & Advocacy
- IR 5.2 Improved Regional Availability of Appropriate Technologies/Practices
 - IR 5.2.1 Technologies Disseminated
 - IR 5.2.2 Technologies Identified and Tested
- IR 5.3 Increased Network and Cooperation
 - IR 5.3.1 Increased Public and Private Sector Information Sharing
 - IR 5.3.2 Increased Information Sharing Across Disciplines
 - IR 5.3.3 Increased use of Information Technologies
- IR 5.4 Selected Policy, Regulatory, and Procedural Changes Advocated by African Partners
 - IR 5.4.1 Policy Analyses Conducted
 - IR 5.4.2 Increased Dialogue on Policy/Regulatory Issues
 - IR 5.4.3 Public/Private Forum Created
 - IR 5.4.4 Policy change debated by IGOs
 - IR 5.4.5 Policies adopted by IGOs

Discussion:

623-006 Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region

- IR 6.1 Capacity of African Conflict Management Organizations Strengthened
- IR 6.2 Expanded Application of Effective Approaches in Managing Conflict
- IR 6.3 Increased Networking Among Stakeholders in Conflict Prevention, Mitigation and Response

Discussion:

623-007 Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems

- IR 7.1 Improved Viability of Regional Partner Institutions
 - IR 7.1.1 Key Management Systems Improved
 - IR 7.1.2 Planning Processes Enhanced
 - IR 7.1.3 Financing Strategies Developed
- IR 7.2 Broadened Technical Resource Base
 - IR 7.2.1 Increased Utilization of Networking and Partnership Mechanisms
 - IR 7.2.2 Enhanced Technical Training
 - IR 7.2.3 Strengthened Regional Consulting Expertise
 - IR 7.2.4 Improved Cross-Sectoral Coordination
- IR 7.3 Expanded Utilization of Critical Information

IR 7.3.1 State of the Art (SOTA) Knowledge and Better Practices Promoted
IR 7.4 Expanded Policy Dialogue
IR 7.4.1 Strengthened Analysis of Program and Policy Issues
IR 7.4.2 Advocacy Activities Undertaken

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - REDSO-ESA

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2		
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	2		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)			
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)			
Pillar III: Global Health			
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			
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USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				

Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	